



## FIRST EDITION. TELEGRAPHIC.

11.30 P. M.

329.

**VOTE THE STRAIGHT TICKET.**

EVERY man should go to the polls.

PRESIDENTIAL year is a bad year for personal preference.

BOR TAYLOR might well be dubbed the young man afraid of his party.

It will take more than nine such Taylors as R. H. L. to make one such man as Pettibone.

ONE more determined effort and some one will be needed to write Bob Taylor's epitaph.

EVERY voter has a vast weight of responsibility resting on his shoulders. One vote may elect and the failure to deposit may defeat.

THE democrat ought to have put that man who forged the Garfield letter to bed with Webster's unabridged before he went to work.

TWO YEARS ago the Hon. Robert L. Taylor was elected to congress because he was at the polls and too many republicans staid at home. This time the republican voters will be at the polls and will let Mr. Taylor stay at home.

THE contest between Pettibone and Taylor is like a fight between a man and a mule. Taylor produces no argument, and intellectually would be crushed by one blow from Pettibone's intellectual fist, if there were only enough of him or his argument to hit. But he dodges, and buzzes, and fiddles, and sings around and demonstrates generally what a pertinacious and annoying little insect a musquito can be. All right, though, do the republicans of the first district want to be represented in the next congress by a man or by a musquito?

MEAN don't talk baby talk except to babies. B. B. Taylor, in his campaign of fiddling, singing, jokes and buff onry, substitutes political baby talk for argument. I am an admission that he can talk no other language, or an impatient assumption that the intelligent voters of the first district cannot understand many arguments and discourse; and is either a confession of his own inability or an insult to his constituents. A good deal of amusement can be got out of a clown for fifty cents, but we do not believe that the voters of the first district are ready to make ability in that direction a test of fitness for their representation in congress.

THE republicans of the first congressional district have a more than ordinary responsibility resting upon them in the coming election, and we sincerely hope they will do their whole duty. As we understand the situation, so many republican gains of congressmen have been made in Indiana and Ohio that the next congress will be very nearly equally divided, and it is more than likely that upon the success or defeat of Major Pettibone in that district will decide whether the majority of congress will be republican or democratic. The canvass in the first district has therefore assumed a national importance. Two years ago the matter was very different, for except to the clerks of the district and the personal friends of the candidates themselves, it was a matter of very little importance, because the two candidates were elected. Every one knew that congress would be strongly democratic with or without the first district. This year the election in that district is of importance to all the republicans of the United States. Tennessee republicans can not expect to help on the presidential ticket. They can, however, help our party in congress.

The principal question for you to consider is not whether Mr. Taylor is a more genial, pleasant gentleman than Major Pettibone, or whether Major Pettibone can or can not tell a story as good as Mr. Taylor or "vice versa."

The question which you ought to ask yourself is which of these gentlemen, if elected, will act and vote with the party and for the principles I hold dear with the party and for the principles which preserves the government, given protection to the oppressed, maintained our credit at home and abroad, looked after our married soldiers and supported the orphans of the nation, and besides doing all this, can as a result of their policy and principles (maintained in spite of the democratic party), point with pride to a country more prosperous and happy than any nation on earth. These, I say, are the questions republicans of the first district should consider, and whichever of these gentlemen they think, if elected, most likely to vote for the continuation of these principles and this policy, for him they should without fail, cast their ballot at the next election.

## THAT FORGED LETTER.

Card from Gen. Garfield Branding the Lie.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The national republican committee issues the following:

We have received, and have in our possession the following telegram from Gen. Garfield, in reference to the forged letter recently published by the democratic committee on the Chinese question.

MENTOR, O., Oct. 22.

To Hon. M. Jewell and Hon. S. W. Dorsey:

"I will not break the rule I have adopted, by making a public reply to the campaign lies; but I authorize you to denounce the so-called Morey letter as a bold forgery, both in its language and its sentiment. Until its publication, I never heard of the existence of the employers, union of Lynn, Mass., nor of such person as H. L. Morey."

(Signed.)

JAS. A. GARFIELD.

The national republican committee furnishes the following:

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, SATURDAY, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.—To the public: The following dispatch has this morning been received from Gen. Garfield.

MENTOR, O., Oct. 23, 1880.—Hon. Marshall Jewell: Your telegram of this afternoon is received. Publish my dispatch of last evening if you think best. Within the last hour the mail has brought me a lithographic copy of the forged letter. It is the work of some clumsy villain who cannot spell or write English or imitate my handwriting. Every honest and manly democrat in America who is familiar with my handwriting will denounce the forgery at sight. Put the case in the hands of the ablest detectives at once and hunt the rascals down. (Signed) J. A. GARFIELD.

ROCKFORD RIFLES.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 23.—The Rockford Rifles, of Illinois and the Jonesville Guards, of Wisconsin, arrived here last evening, on an invitation of the business men of the city. They were met at the depot by an immense throng of citizens and the Macon Volunteers and Floyd Rifles, and were escorted to the armory by the volunteers. All along the line of march there was a brilliant display of fire works. At the reception they were welcomed to the city by Hon. Thomas Hardeman in a patriotic address, which was responded to in a similar strain by H. O. Holland, of Rockford. To-day, after viewing the city and after a parade with the local companies, they will be banqueted by the citizens. Much enthusiasm prevails.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—In the house of deputies of the Protestant Episcopal convention, a resolution was unanimously adopted that the next general committee, in 1883, be held in Philadelphia. A resolution was offered by Rev. Dr. Dix calling upon the house bishops for information as to whether the ordination of Bishop Riley, of the Mexican branch of the Catholic church, was in accordance with section 10 of the constitution, and also what creed and liturgy were used in that diocese. Adopted.

BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes: Loans increase, \$1,231,400; specie decrease, \$1,750,400; legal tender increase, \$124,300; deposits decrease, \$1,735,900; circulation increase, \$1,500; reserve decrease, \$1,192,125. The banks now hold \$3,565,450 in excess of the legal requirements.

INDIANA'S OFFICIAL FIGURES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 23.—The following are the official figures of the total vote for governor at the October election in this state, as received by the secretary of state: Porter, (rep.) 230,291; Landers, (dem.) 222,740; Gregg, (national), 14,863; plurality for Porter, 7,551.

"Don't Knew Half Their Value."

"They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."—B. Rochester, N. Y. See other column.—American Rural Home.

Gubernatorial Canvass.

Hon. S. F. Wilson and Hon. R. M. Edwards, candidates for Governor, will address the people at the following times and places:

Jonesboro, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

Rogersville, Wednesday, Oct. 27.

Morrisstown, Thursday, Oct. 28.

Athens, Friday, Oct. 29.

Cleveland, Saturday, Oct. 30.

Chattanooga, Saturday night, Oct. 30.

Tullahoma, Monday, Nov. 1.

Oct. 22/10: wlt

## SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

AT KNOXVILLE, OCTOBER 23, 1880.

Reported for the Chronicle by L. Tillman, Jr.

Common schools—Teachers entitled to be paid, when.

A teacher of common school, in whose favor an order drawn by the school commissioners on the county trustee for services actually rendered under a void contract, is entitled to have the same paid by the trustee out of any monies in his hands when the order is presented belonging to the school district, or the first monies which may come to his hands thereafter, whether the money has been received on the part of the trustee for the year in which the services were rendered, or any subsequent year, and the trustee is personally liable to the holder of the order for the amount called for if he fails to pay it in the order of presentation. The holder of the order is not required to resort to a mandamus. Cooper, J.—Bayless vs. Driskell.

Statute of limitations—Title perfected by, when.

1. In an action of ejectment, the plaintiff claimed, under a grant obtained in 1831, the defendant's land under an entry made in 1836 and grant thereon issued in 1845, and continuous adverse possession of portions of the land with the entry and grant. There was evidence tending to show that the person making the entry in 1836 had, at the time, under enclosure portions of the lands under previous grants to 1831, the boundaries of which, if ever surveyed, were abandoned after the entry of 1836, which included them all, and could not, in a single instance, be identified at the trial. The enclosures of the defendants had been largely extended since 1831, and since the entry in 1836 and the grant in 1845. Held, that the title of the defendant had been perfected by the statute of limitations to the extent of the 4,000 acre grant and survey.—Cooper, J.—Puck vs. Houston.

Interplay—Doctrine of—No foundation for, when.

2. There is no foundation laid for the doctrine of interplay in the case of conflicting grants, where the possession set up by one of the parties is a possession of a fee estate of that party included in a different grant from the one relied on in the suit.—Idem.

Revenue collector—Sureties, rights of.

1. The sureties of a revenue collector of county taxes for the last two years of the six years during which he continued in office are entitled to perpetually enforce suits commenced against them and their principal, by motion on the official bonds of the principal, upon proof that the taxes for the collection of which they were liable have been paid to the county, although their principal may be largely in default to the county for other years, and they may recover from the county any payments, which have not been reimbursed to them, out of the taxes made by them under the impression of the interplay by the county that they were liable to the county in a much larger amount.—Cooper, J.—Cox vs. Hill.

Same—Same.

2. Such sureties are not entitled to recover from the county, as overpayments on the taxes of the two years for which they were bound, money paid to the county by their principal either out of the taxes collected by him, or out of his own means, on his running account with the county for the entire period of his official service.—Idem.

Same—Same.

3. Nor are they entitled to recover from the county, as the sureties of their principal, for the collection of state taxes during the same two years, payments alleged to have been made to the county by their principal out of the state taxes collected by him, the county not being shown to have any knowledge of the source of such payments, and the evidence failing to show any definite sum thus paid.—Idem.

Executors, judgment pro confesso, effect of.

The executors failed to answer and an order pro confesso was taken against them, and no proof taken. Held, that the case stood as on an issue between the parties, and the complainant not having made his case must fail. See sec. 471-2 code.—Freeman, J.—Scruggs vs. Dawson.

Revivor.

When land is in controversy and it appears that the administrator of the respondent appeared in the court below, and the heirs are not parties, and the suit has never been revived. Held, that the case must be reversed and remanded for revivor against the heirs.—Freeman, J.—Denton vs. Wood.

Will—Church—Not competent to take where.

It is my desire and will that the dwelling house and lot, with its appurtenances and fixtures, in Johnson City shall be used by my wife during her natural life, and after her death to be conveyed to the church, as a parsonage or ministerial house for said denomination of Christians, together with my library and stocks, etc. Held, that the church was not a party to the devise or gift, the church having no capacity to take.—Freeman, J.—Roevs vs. Roevs.

Turney dissented as to the parsonage.

Same—Same—Competent to take, where.

It is my will and I so provide that one of my lots southeast of Main street, in Johnson City with a front of 50 feet and a depth of 90 feet be set apart as a site for a Christian church. Held, that this would vest the church with the title for the special purpose, under sec. 1508 of the code.—Idem.

Arbitration—Mistake—Power of supreme court.

An arbitration court left out some securities through mistake. Held, that this court will amend their judgment so as to include them.—McFarland, J.—Campbell vs. Campbell.

Special tax—How authorized.

The town of Sevierville levied a special tax for school purposes of \$75 on the business of retail liquors for the year 1879. Held, that the mayor and aldermen have no right to impose such tax without the assent of the legal voters of such corporation authorizing it.—McFarland, J.—McConnell vs. Fox.

Justices judgment—Bears six per cent. when.

When a justice of the peace renders judgment on an instrument bearing 10 per cent. interest, and in said decree does not recite any rate of interest, Held, that under section 1945 of the code the judgment would only bear six per cent. notwithstanding the justice under the statute should have made the judgment bear the same rate of interest as the instrument.—McFarland, J.—Ramsey vs. Jones.

Will—Construction.

"I will, after ascertaining the whole amount of money to be distributed, according to item 5 of this will, there be enough taken from the same to make Sarah Ann Webb, the youngest heir of J. C. Webb, equal heir with the heirs of Lucinda McMahon, in my estate." Held, that this only gave a share equal to each one of said children.—McFarland, J.—Webb vs. Webb.

Teacher of public schools, power to suspend—Directors must dismiss.

A teacher of a public school, while he has the right to suspend a pupil until the case is decided by the directors, can not, without the concurrence of the directors, permanently deprive a pupil of the privileges of the school. The power to dismiss the pupil is alone given to the directors.—McFarland, J.—Parker vs. school district No. 28.

General order of continuance, effect of.

When a general order in the circuit court goes down continuing all litigated cases; Held, that when the defendant had left the court, and the plaintiff got judg-

## ment, that he would be entitled to make

defence upon a bill filed to relieve him against said judgment.—Freeman, J.—Jones vs. Kincaid.

Agent—May testify as to conversation, &c., with deceased, when.

Where the promise to pay is made to an agent and the promisee afterward dies, and the question as to the admissibility of the testimony of the agent is made. Held, that his testimony is competent against the deceased.—Turney, J.—Trotter vs. Hill.

Will—Construction.

"I have some real and personal property. I do hereby make the following disposition of it."

"First, I have a tract of land lying, etc., which I hereby give and bequeath to my two sisters, Emily Allen and Cynthia, Cowan, and to their heirs forever, the title to which is hereby vested in them."

"Second, I have an undivided interest in the real and personal estate of my father and mother, aside from some other personal property in my own right, all and singular, of which I do hereby give and bequeath the same to my said two sisters, and to my brother, Green Allen jointly. Held, that this did not pass after acquired property.—Deaderick, J.—Sharpe vs. Allen.

McFarland & Freeman, J.'s, dissenting.

## What Eminent Physicians Say

CRON'S LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF is particularly useful in diphtheria, ague, malarial, typhoid fever, and every depressing disease. We have prescribed it with excellent success. J. H. Leslie, M. D.; G. P. Copp, M. D.; S. B. Pyronson, M. D., all of St. Louis.

From Sunday's Second Edition.

Edwards and Wilson Speak.

Hon. S. F. Wilson, low tax democratic candidate for governor, and Col. R. M. Edwards, the greenback candidate, accompanied by Mr. C. B. Biedsoe, of Nashville, who travels with Mr. Wilson, arrived in the city on yesterday evening's train. Their reception might be regarded rather cool, as no one was out to meet them. They took rooms at the Lamar house.

Last night the opera house was pretty well filled to hear the gentlemen speak. The crowd represented all parties and beliefs, there being one lady. Most of them attended, no doubt, out of mere curiosity. The young men's Hancock band was engaged and furnished music.

The three gentlemen occupied the stage alone, and at the hour Col. Edwards introduced himself and opened the exercises. He began by stating that the year 1880 found us in a peculiarly deplorable condition, notwithstanding there are those who represent it differently. He went on to discuss national matters from his own wild and peculiar standpoint, and at the close succeeded in raising the b'geest laugh and applause of any speaker we have heard—mingled with hurrahs for Wright—by making his "p. o. of mosh," 50-4 speech, and referring to Judge Wright and Mr. Wilson as Jacob and Esau fighting for their birthright. He said Mr. Wilson had treated him with much courtesy and he hoped East Tennessee would treat Mr. Wilson the same, and then introduced Mr. Wilson.

He (Wilson) spoke of the large crowds he has been addressing, and he was glad to know the people are taking an interest in affairs. He said that although he is the terrible demagogue, communists, the papers talk about, he came to appeal to their judgment and reason. He said Gen. Wright abandoned the joint canvass to form a coalition with republicans. He confined his speech to state matters, defined his position to be in favor of the state paying her debt and the railroads theirs. He said he was in favor of settling it like Louisiana, Georgia and Arkansas, pass a constitutional amendment prohibiting the legislature from having anything to do with it. He referred to the recent bond decision and said it had no bearing on the case.

Some parties in the audience applauded the speaker frequently, and all gave him a respectable hearing. At the close the crowd dispersed hurrahing, some for Wright and some for Wilson.

Bainbridge, Ga., June 11, 1880: "Dr. Tait: Dear Friend—You know the cause of my bad health. I had concluded that there was no remedy that would relieve me until I used the pills you sent me. They proved so to be the very thing I needed. I am under last obligations to you for the blessing you have conferred on me and mankind generally."

Tow Path Club.

An organization to be known as the "Tow Path Club," which will participate in the great republican demonstration next Friday night, was effected at the republican headquarters last night. Capt. W. H. Collett was elected chairman of the meeting. On motion of Mr. John C. Houk, the house proceeded to the permanent organization of the club, and rules and regulations governing the organization were adopted. The following officers were elected.

J. O. Manson captain, John C. Houk master, R. H. Hood pilot, James E. Taylor purser, and W. P. Hayes engineer.

The following were chosen as an executive committee:

H. H. Brandon, R. J. Childress, Chas. Piper, Ervin Barker, Dudley McFarland.

The club will appear in the procession in full and attractive uniform, and will form an important factor of the young mens club in the grand rally.

Don't catch cold, but if you do, nothing will meet the requirements of the case as well as Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

## FIGURES

On the State Canvass.

Estimates from Most Reliable Men.

A short time ago the CHRONICLE sent out a circular letter to reliable men, one in each county in the state, requesting the closest estimates possible on the progress of the canvass for gubernatorial honors. In that circular it was made explicit that we desired no fancy figures, but a reasonable statement of facts. We present this morning a tabulated statement of figures obtained from responses from seventy-two counties. They are as follows:

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